Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 102 of Vol. V.] THURSDAY, April 10, 1794. [Whole No. 561.]

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,
The Brig

LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Master.

A ſtaunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Osnaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.
January 23. m&th—tf

The Profits ariſing from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Juſt publiſhed, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and ſold by J. Cruikſhank, W. Young T. Dobſon, and the other Bookſellers,

MINUTES
OF THE
Proceedings of the Committee,
Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the Diſtrict of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the ſufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.

WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING

A liſt of perſons admitted into the Hoſpital at Buſh hill, ſhewing the times of their admiſſion, death and diſcharge.

Number of Houſes, Deaths, &c. in the reſpective ſtreets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark.

A liſt of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A ſummary of donations in caſh and proviſions, received from ſundry perſons and places, for the uſe of the poor and afflicted.
April 2. d3w

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Old Lisbon Wine of a

ſuperior quality in pipes, imported in the ſhip Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the firſt quality in quarter caſks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter caſks, imported in the ſhip Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter caſks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,

Who has alſo, juſt arrived and for ſale
A SMALL CARGO OF
Liſbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for ſale.
April 5. drw w&s1m.

IMPORTED
In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,
AND FOR SALE BY
Louis Oſmont,

A PERFECT
Aſſortment of Hanging Paper,

high coloured and plain.

White ſilk Stockings, high dreſſed and put up Engliſh faſhion.

The handſomeſt artificial Flowers and Feathers.

Some Looking Glaſs Plates to be ſold by the caſe.

A few hampers of Champaigne wine ſix years old.

ALSO,
An elegant parcel of
Bearſkin Muffs,

And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the ſeaſon will be ſold low, and at a long credit.

LIKEWISE
42 pipes Madeira wine,

and a few caſks of Claret.

A Quantity of
Hamburgh Demijohns.

In a few Days,
He will have for ſale,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
White and Black Laces,

Leghorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in caſes, a quantity of window glaſs well aſſorted of all ſizes, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glaſſes framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.
March 22. dtf

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commiſſions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventoſe 16th, ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newſpapers within the United States, are requeſted to republiſh the foregoing notice. *d*

NORRIS COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.
George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
December 30. dtf

Mordecai Lewis,
Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Ruſſia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyſon and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Caſes,
A Quantity of Brimſtone,
With a Variety of other Goods.
Feb. 20. 3taw6w

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *t* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *t*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The Signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.
Philadelphia, March 28, 1794. dtf.

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

Juſt Imported,
In the ſhip Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Peterſburgh in Ruſſia, and now landing at Ruſſell's wharf,
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for ſale at the ſtores of the ſubſcriber in Walnut ſtreet, No. 22.

John Donaldſon.
April 4. d1w w&s t

PROPOSALS
For Printing by Subſcription,
An Original Novel,
In Four Volumes, duodecimo,
Dedicated, by Permiſſion, to Mrs. Bingham,
ENTITLED,
Trials of the Human Heart.
By Mrs. ROWSON,
Of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, Inquiſitor, Charlotte, Fille de Chambre, &c. &c.

"————If there's a pow'r above us,
"(And that there is, all Nature cries aloud
"Thro' all her works) he muſt delight in
"virtue,
"And that which he delights in, muſt be
"happy."
* * * * * * * * * * *
"The ſoul, ſecur'd in her exiſtence, ſmiles
"At the drawn dagger, & defies its point"

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to be printed with a neat type on good paper.

II. Price to ſubſcribers four dollars bound, one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

III. The ſubſcribers' names will be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

*** Subſcriptions are received by the Author, the corner of Seventh and Cheſnut ſtreets, Meſſrs. Carey, Rice, and Dobſon, Philadelphia—Mr. Green, Annapolis—Meſſrs. Allen, Berry, and S. Campbell, New, York—Meſſrs. Weſt, Thomas and Andrew Blake, and Larkin, Boſton—Mr. Haſwel, Vermont—Meſſrs. Rice, and Edwards, Baltimore—Mr. W. P. Young, Charleſton.
April 2. mw&f3ws

Loſt laſt Night,
Between Second and Seventh ſtreets, a
Red Morrocco Pocket Book,
Containing a few private letters and a bill of exchange, dated Charleſton, March ——, drawn by John Minnick on Philip Care, in favor of Sims White, which can be of no uſe to any one but the owner, whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it at Iſrael Iſrael's Inn, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.
April 9. *4t

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,
Thurſday, March 27.

The bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for concurrence, entitled, "an act for the relief of Stephen Paranque," was read the third time.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the Houſe of Repreſentatives with the concurrence of the Senate in this bill.

The Senate proceeded to the conſideration of the report of the committee of elections, to whom was referred the credentials of the Honorable Kenſey Johns, appointed by the executive of the State of Delaware to be a Senator of the United States.

On motion,
That the report be recommitted—
It paſſed in the negative.
And after progreſs—
On motion,
Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed until to-morrow.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

"Mr. Preſident—The Preſident of the United States this day approved and ſigned the act, entitled, "An act allowing to Major-General la Fayette his pay and emoluments while in the ſervice of the United States.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the Houſe of Repreſentatives therewith.

Mr. Gunn reported from the managers appointed to confer with thoſe of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, on the amendments propoſed by the Senate, to the bill, entitled, "An act to provide for the erecting and repairing of arſenals and magazines, and for other purpoſes" That they have agreed that it would be proper, inſtead of the amendments propoſed to the firſt ſection, to amend the ſame by ſtriking out from the word "*Stores*" in the 2d line, to the word "*Provided*" in the 8th line, and inſert;

"There ſhall be eſtabliſhed under the direction of the Preſident of the United States three or four arſenals with magazines, as he ſhall judge moſt expedient, in ſuch places as will beſt accomodate the different parts of the United States—either or both of the arſenals heretofore uſed at Springfield and Carliſle to be continued as part of the ſaid number at his diſcretion.

"And that it would be proper for the Houſe of Repreſentatives to agree to the other amendments propoſed, except the laſt, and for the Senate to recede from that." And it was agreed to adopt the report.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Preſident of the United States hath notified the Houſe of Repreſentatives, that he did on the 26th inſtant, approve and ſign a reſolve laying an embargo on the veſſels in the ports of the United States; and that he hath this day, approved and ſigned "An act to provide a naval armament."

"The Houſe of Repreſentatives adhere to their diſagreement to ſome, and recede from their diſagreement to other amendments, to the bill, entitled, "An act to provide for the erecting of arſenals and magazines, and for other purpoſes"—And he withdrew.

The ſenate took into conſideration the bill laſt mentioned—

Whereupon,

Reſolved, That they recede from their amendments to the firſt ſection and adopt the amendment reported by the managers at the conference thereon.

Reſolved, That they recede from their amendment to the ſixth ſection—and

That they inſiſt on their amendment to the third ſection of the ſaid bill.

Ordered, That the Secretary communicate theſe reſolutions to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

On motion,

It was agreed that the order of the day, which was to take into conſideration the ſtate of the nation, be poſtponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'Clock to-morrow morning.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

BY a writer in Oſwald's paper of this morning, ſigning himſelf "A friend to republican ſocieties" you are perſonally addreſſed, as the editor of a piece called "a hint to Democratic Societies;" If I ſuppoſed you the author of that ſpeculation, I would leave you to defend yourſelf; but as the editor of a *free preſs* you ought to be defended in every exerciſe of rights and diſcharge of duties which ſuch a character enjoins. One of your rights it undoubtedly was, to give a place in your Gazette to the "hint." One of the foremoſt of your duties to make public a communication tending to diſcountenance Democratic Societies. Who are theſe Societies? Does any body know them? Do the people of the United States, or thoſe of any individual ſtate, know them? Are they legally elected to enquire into the conduct of public officers, or to regulate elections? No Mr. Fenno, they are neither known, acknowledged, or reſpected, by any claſs of citizens—They are ſelf-created, daring and impudent uſurpers—Not one of them have any legal authority to aſſemble themſelves together, and it is not going too far to ſay, that it might well be as a queſtion whether they are not ſubjects of criminal proſecution; as individuals each member may have a right of giving his opinion upon public meaſures and public men; and even collectively it may be tolerated if decency is preſerved; but that a trifling aſſembly of people whom nobody knows, ſhould pretend to be the organ to expreſs the ſenſe of many thouſands of people, at once ſhows their arrogance and publiſhes their contempt for thoſe very rules, they would preſcribe to others. Where then is the mighty error Mr. Printer, you are ſaid to have committed when you publiſhed the "hint" in queſtion—I defend not this ſpeculation in particular, but every word that can be uttered againſt theſe daring invaders of my country's rights. This attempt to intimidate you Mr. Fenno, is not the firſt of the kind, and you will pardon me when I ſay that it has ſometimes produced its effect. What! in this land of pretended freedom ſhall only one ſide of a queſtion be heard: Has it already reached ſuch a paſs, that nothing but miſchief is popular; and are all the preſſes of this city ſo much under the influence of popular breath, that their conductors are obliged to ſwim with the current or be drowned by the flood of antifederaliſm? I hope this is only a ſurmiſe of my own, but a candid confeſſion from the editors themſelves would I firmly believe confirm its truth. Mr. Fenno, you are accuſed of publiſhing an "outrageous, inſolent, attack on the Republic of France" I deny it—or that any thing can be outrageous, more than the ſubject deſerves—What obligation have I, or any one elſe to ſpeak or write well of France, England, or any other country under Heaven, if I diſlike the proceedings of their people—I am not obliged to love and adore, what any other perſon chooſes to tell me is lovely and adorable—I believe if people would give themſelves time to reflect, they would diſcover ſomething more admirable in their own country than in any foreign one; and giving themſelves the opportunity of contemplating the charms of their lawful wife, they never would be decoyed by the falſe blandiſhments of a rival miſtreſs.—But Mr. Printer, I will confine myſelf hereafter to the writer of your reprimand—I hope you will believe me as much at leaſt as you do him, in his aſſertions, when I ſay, that Societies calling themſelves Democratic, are highly improper in a repreſentative republican government, that they ought to be diſcountenanced, and every honeſt Printer will contribute his mite towards it; that the ſtile in which you are addreſſed is menacing, inſolent, and ſuch as a freeman would not receive from the mouth of any one without reſenting it—Further I aſſert that the preſent Democratic Societies are not influenced by ſimilar motives to thoſe which actuated the meetings of people, proteſting againſt Britiſh tyranny & oppreſſion—The one, were in oppoſition to a government, acknowledged and approved by their country—The others are laying the foundation of a wall of ſeparation never to be broken through—They oppoſed the arbitrary government of a foreign nation, whoſe claim to rule, was founded at firſt in law and right, but which unnumbered abuſes had deſtroyed. The Demo. Societies are quarrelling with their own broth, or what ought to be ſuch, and the government inſtead of being improved by their ſcrutiny, would become contemptible if their ſyſtem ſhould prevail.

The writer is wrong in his calculation when he ſays oppoſition will multiply theſe Societies—If oppoſition can expoſe to the people, the evil tendency and infamous deſigns of ſuch aſſociations, I believe they will hardly increaſe much in number or reſpectability. In ſhort, Mr. Fenno, to uſe a trite expreſſion, theſe Societies are in love with themſelves and without a rival.

A FRIEND TO REPUBLICAN FREEDOM.

Philad. April 9, 1794.

Congreſs of the United States.

Houſe of Repreſentatives

Mr. Giles's reply to Mr. W. Smith's obſervations on the paſſing of the naval armament bill.

Mr. Giles in reply to Mr. W. Smith upon the bill providing the naval armament, remarked, That having juſt preſented the outlines of his opinion upon this ſubject to the Houſe. He intended not to have troubled the Houſe with any further obſervations; but the gentleman laſt up had thrown an imputation upon the humanity of the oppoſers of the bill, which required an anſwer. The gentleman has triumphantly aſked, "Who can read the repreſentations of the unfortunate captives at Algiers without giving their aſſent to the bill?"—This queſtion is anſwered by another:—*Who can read* the repreſentations of the unfortnnate catives at Algiers and *can give an aſſent* to the bill?—The bill contains eſſentially a declaration of war. The means it provides are for reſiſtance not for conqueſt. The gentleman calls upon our humanity to ameliorate the condition of the captives, by a declaration of war againſt a barbarian, without furniſhing any means which could operate upon his perſonal fears; or perhaps the gentleman conceives, that after the frigates ſhall have performed wonders upon the water, they would leave the element, boldly march upon the land and break the chains of the priſoners. This is aſſigning a new office to the frigates, and if Mr. Giles thought they poſſeſſed the ability to execute it, he would give his hearty aſſent to the bill.

But might it not with more reaſon and probability be concluded, that a declaration of war under ſuch circumſtances, would irritate the barbarians and furniſh additional miſery to the unfortunate priſoners? In the expedient of purchaſing a peace, which is the ſubſtitute he relied upon, the redemption of the captives, will almoſt neceſſarily conſtitute a part of the negociation. Mr. G. ſaid the gentleman on this ſubject, appeared to have forgotten the whole connection between *cauſe* and *effect*, and to have diſdained all compariſon of the *means to the end*. He believed if ever there was a meaſure involving great political conſequences, which owed its exiſtence to paſſion, without one effort of calculation as far at leaſt as it related to its oſtenſible object, it was the meaſure contemplated by the bill now before the Houſe.

Subſtance of the remarks made by Mr. Giles on Mr. Dayton's reſolution for the ſequeſtration of all debts due to Britiſh ſubjects.

Mr. Giles commenced his remarks by obſerving, that he had intended to have given a ſilent vote upon the queſtion before the committee, and probably ſhould not have altered that intention, if it had not been from the ſolicitous requeſts expreſſed yeſterday by ſeveral gentlemen in the oppoſition—That the favorers of the propoſed meaſure ſhould furniſh the committee with the reaſons upon which it was founded. Although it appeared to him to be rather unreaſonable, that ſome gentlemen ſhould be expected not only to poſſeſs reaſons for their own opinions, but to furniſh reaſons for others; and altho' he did not conceive that the favorers of the meaſure were under any obligation to diſcloſe the reaſons inducing it, provided they thought proper to hazard its fate upon a ſilent vote; yet he was willing to indulge the gentlemen with preſenting to them, the general courſe of reflection, which the ſubject had produced in his mind, and, which ſtrongly ſuggeſted its propriety. He had however a more powerful inducement to diſcloſing his opinion ſince the ſubject has become matter of diſcuſſion and its propriety doubted.

The meaſure is deemed a bold one, and pregnant with ſerious conſequences: In all ſuch caſes he was deſirous that his reſponſibility to the United States in general, and to his immediate conſtituents in particular, ſhould at all times be atteſted by the real motives which influenced his conduct.

Several gentlemen in the oppoſition, had earneſtly admoniſhed the committee againſt the indulgence of their paſſions upon this ſubject, and recommended the exerciſe of cool and deliberate reaſoning. He ſhould not pretend to ſay how far ſuch an admonition was neceſſary or juſtified by the temper of the committee: But he believed it applied as ſtrongly to the gentlemen who ſuggeſted the caution, as to thoſe to whom it was addreſſed, and he hoped in the courſe of the future diſcuſſion the gentlemen would ſhew an example in themſelves of the precepts they had preſcribed to others.

As to himſelf Mr. G. declared, that impreſſed with the awfulneſs of the preſent criſis, he had never reflected upon a ſubject with more coolneſs, and if he underſtood his own ſituation, his mind was never in a ſtate more ſuſceptible of conviction.

The propoſed meaſure is expected to eventuate in a final explanation of the relative ſtate of things between the United States and Great Britain. It will probably reſult, therefore, *in open hoſtility with the uſual appeal* TO ARMS; or, *in a peace with all the rights of Neutrality attached to it:* For this purpoſe the reſolution propoſes a ſequeſtration of the debts due to the ſubjects of Great Britain, to be held as a pledge for the indemnification of the loſſes ſuſtained by American citizens under the orders of the Britiſh king, in contravention of the laws of nations, and in violation of every rule of morality and juſtice. In the courſe of debate this ſubject ſeems to have reſolved itſelf into two queſtions—Firſt, as it reſpects the right of one nation to ſequeſter the property of the individuals of another in any poſſible caſe. 2d. The policy of exerciſing this right at this time under the exiſting circumſtances of the United States.

He preſumed that a ſtate of things might exiſt between two nations, in which repriſal would not only become the *right*, but the *duty* to the nation, ſuſtaining the wrong. This happens where one nation without cauſe, forcibly ſeizes upon the effects of another, or of its citizens, and withholds them without reſtitution, or compenſation, and when the nation whoſe effects ſhall be ſeized and detained, ſhall poſſeſs no other means of indemnification. The right of repriſal in the injured nation in ſuch a caſe grows out of the injury ſuſtained and its inability to redreſs itſelf in any other way. The duty of the injured nation to make repriſals, is founded upon ſelf-preſervation; and in caſe of the loſſes of its citizens, upon the promiſe of the protection of property, ſacredly made by the nation to its individual members.

This he believed to be the doctrine of the laws of morality and reaſon, and he knew it to be the doctrine of the laws of nations, which were in fact nothing more than the laws of morality and reaſon ſyſtematized and reduced to writing.

(To be continued.)

Poſt-Office, April 8, 1794.

☞ Letters to go by the opportunity expected for Halifax, in the courſe of next week, in order to be conveyed by the Britiſh Packet, from that place to England, will be received at this Office, until Saturday at 12 o'Clock noon.

N. B. The inland poſtage to New-York muſt be paid.

*** *All the letters that were intended to go by the brig Nancy, Capt. Gwin, for Falmouth, are ſent to the Poſt-Office, in order that they may be forwarded by the opportunity going to Halifax, to go by the Britiſh Packet from thence; it will however be neceſſary for thoſe who put letters in the Nancy's bag, to call at the Poſt Office, and pay the poſtage to New York, before they can go forward.*

Philad. April 9. dzt

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	Firſt drawn number,	2,000
		Laſt drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immidiately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ſtf.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Thurſday, January 2.

The procurator Syndic of the department of Garde, in a letter dated Nimes, Dec. 22, announced, that they had learnt that inſtant, that the army of the eaſtern Pyrennees had completely defeated the Spaniards.

On the motion of Leonard Bourdon it was decreed, that the ſeparate numbers of the work containing the fine actions which illuſtrated the revolution, ſhould be ſent to the municipalities, to the armies, and all the conſtituted authorities. They are to be publicly read on the 10th of every month, and the teachers and ſchool-maſters are to make their pupils get them by heart.

A commonalty expreſſed its attachment to the Convention, and ſent, beſides many former preſents, an additional patriotic gift, conſiſting of 122 ſhirts, 100 coats, 44 pair of ſhoes, and 37 pair of ſtockings. —Honorable mention.

The citizens of Halle offered a part of their ſavings, for the relief of the wives and children of the deliverers of Toulon. Applauded.

The Preſident announced, that in the firſt ſale of the houſes of the emigrants of Paris, one in Rue Montmartre had been ſold for 100,200 livres, and another in Rue de la Corderie for 65,900 livres.—Applauſe.

AMERICA.

NASSAU, N. Providence, March 14.

An Experiment tried yeſterday, of the effect of red-hot ſhot fired from the Water Battery at a Hulk placed at the entrance of the harbor, ſucceeded to the moſt ſanguine wiſh. The hulk of the ſhip Counteſs of Haddington was placed on a ſhoal within the Bar, 1850 yards from the Battery. Six red-hot balls were fired—of theſe, 5 took place. The hulk was obſerved to ſmoak after the ſecond ſhot, and on the ſixth ſtriking, burſt into flames.

The ſight was highly gratifying to the inhabitants, both as it demonſtrated the eaſe with which any attack of ſhipping might be repelled, as it afforded a pleaſing proof of the proficiency of their fellow-citizens in the art of gunnery.

The whole was done by Captain North's militia company of Engineers, without the ſmalleſt participation of any of the military.

Our advices from Charleſton, which are of laſt Saturday, render a rupture with America not a very improbable, nor in appearance a very diſtant event. We do not wiſh to give unneceſſary alarm to our fellow coloniſts, but to put them on their guard in every reſpect—and beg leave earneſtly to recommend to the planters, to plant a greater proportion of their land in proviſions, than they have done hitherto —the propriety of this meaſure is ſufficiently obvious.

As the French naval force in America is now conſiderably increaſed, the interruptions to our commerce with the ſtates, will probably be more frequent than heretofore.

The French party in America do not ſeem aware of the ſources of ſupply which may be had reſort to by the Britiſh colonies, in the event of communication with the American States being ſtopt or impeded by the talked of reſtrictions. The Floridas and Louiſiana can afford abundance of lumber and corn, and our neighbors of Cuba can ſpare us both corn and cattle.

Of flour, we can have ample ſupplies from Europe—It was from thence that our iſlands during the American war were chiefly ſupplied; and every one knows that during the peace, the French colonies were excluſively ſo.

It is not our buſineſs to point out the impolicy of America entering into war with the firſt maritime power in the world, eſpecially now when that power is connected by the ſtrongeſt bonds of alliance with all the great commercial nations of Europe. But we cannot help regretting that any foreign influence ſhould gain ſuch aſcendancy in the councils of America as to urge her to a meaſure, which muſt eventually involve her people not only in war abroad, but in anarchy and diſſention at home.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 10.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives on Tueſday laſt, after ſome obſervations on the diſtreſſes of our ſeamen who have been captured in the Weſt Indies, Mr. Sherbourne laid on the table the following reſolution:

RESOLVED,

That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to appoint two or more perſons to repair with all convenient ſpeed to the iſlands of the Weſt Indies, for the purpoſe of collecting and aiding in their return to the United States, ſuch American ſeamen as have been captured and carried to thoſe iſlands by the ſhips or cruiſers of any foreign nation. And that the perſons who may be ſo appointed be further authorized and directed to aſſiſt all captains, ſupercargres or agents of any American veſſels that have been or may be captured and carried to ſaid iſlands for trial, in the legal defence of their veſſels and property.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 9.

From the St. EUSTATIUS GAZETTE *of March* 14, 1794.

KING'S SPEECH.

The following is his Britannic Majeſty's Speech, delivered at the Houſe of Parliament on the 21ſt day of January, 1794.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE circumſtances under which you are aſſembled require your moſt ſerious attention.

We are engaged in a conteſt, on the iſſue of which depends the maintenance of our conſtitution, laws, and religion, and the ſecurity of all civil ſociety.

You muſt have obſerved, with ſatisfaction, the advantages which have been obtained by the arms of the Allied Powers, and the change which has taken place in the general ſituation of Europe, ſince the commencement of the war. The United Provinces have been protected from invaſion. The Auſtrian Netherlands have been recovered and maintained; and places of conſiderable importance have been acquired on the frontiers of France. The recapture of Mentz, and the ſubſequent ſucceſſes of the allied armies on the Rhine, have notwithſtanding the advantages recently obtained by the enemy in that quarter, proved highly beneficial to the common cauſe. Powerful efforts have been made by my allies in the South of Europe. The temporary poſſeſſion of the town and port of Toulon has greatly diſtreſſed the operations of my enemies; and in the circumſtances attending the evacuation of that place an important and deciſive blow has been given to their naval power, by the diſtinguiſhed conduct, abilities, and ſpirit of my commanders, officers and forces, both by ſea and land.

The French have been driven from their poſſeſſions and fiſhery at Newfoundland; and important and valuable acquiſitions have been made both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies.

At ſea our ſuperioty has been undiſputed, and our commerce ſo effectually protected, that the loſſes ſuſtained have been inconſiderable in proportion to its extent, and to the captures made on the contracted trade of the enemy.

The circumſtances by which the further progreſs of the Allies has hitherto been impeded, not only prove the neceſſity of vigor and perſeverance on onr part, but at the ſame time confirm the expectation of ultimate ſucceſs. Our enemies have derived the means of temporary exertion, from a ſyſtem which enabled them to diſpoſe arbitrarily of the lives and property of a numerous people, and which openly violates every reſtraint of juſtice, humanity and religion. But theſe efforts, productive as they have neceſſarily been of internal diſcontent and confuſion in France, have alſo tended rapidly to exhauſt the natural and real itrength of that country.

Although I cannot but regret the neceſſary continuance of the war, I ſhould ill conſult the eſſential intereſts of my people if I were deſirous of peace, on any grounds but ſuch as may provide for their permanent ſafety, and the independence and ſecurity of Europe. The attainment of theſe ends is ſtill obſtructed by the prevalence of a ſyſtem in France, equally incompatible with the happineſs of that country, and with the tranquility of all other nations.

Under this impreſſion I thought proper to make a declaration of the views and principles by which I am guided. I have ordered a copy of this declaration to be laid before you, together with copies of ſeveral conventions and treaties with different powers, by which you will perceive how large a part of Europe is united in a cauſe of ſuch general concern.

I reflect, with unſpeakable ſatisfaction, on the ſteady loyalty and firm attachment to the eſtabliſhed conſtitution and government, which, notwithſtanding the continued efforts employed to miſlead and ſeduce, have been ſo generally prevalent among all ranks of people. Theſe ſentiments have been eminently manifeſted in the zeal and alacrity of the militia to provide for our internal defence, and in the diſtinguiſhed bravery and ſpirit diſplayed on every occaſion by my forces, both by ſea and land: They have maintained the luſtre of the Britiſh name, and have ſhewn themſelves worthy of the bleſſings which it is the object of all our exertions to preſerve.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the neceſſary eſtimates and accouuts to be laid before you: and I am perſuaded you will be ready to make ſuch proviſion as the exigencies of the times may require. I feel too ſenſibly the repeated proofs, which I have received of the affection of my ſubjects, not to lament the neceſſity of any additional burthens. It is, however, a great conſolation to me, to obſerve the favorable ſtate of the revenue, and compleat ſucceſs of the meaſure, which was laſt year adopted for removing the embarraſſments affecting commercial credit.

Great muſt be the extent of our exertions, I truſt you will be enabled to provide for them in ſuch a manner as to avoid any preſſure which could be ſeverely felt by my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In all your deliberations you will undoubtedly bear in mind the true grounds and origin of the war.

An attack was made on us and our allies, founded on principles which tend to deſtroy all property, to ſubvert the laws and religion of every civilized nation, and to introduce univerſally that wild and deſtructive ſyſtem of rapine, anarchy, and impiety, the effects of which, as they have already been manifeſted in France, furniſh a dreadful but uſeful leſſon to the preſent age, and to poſterity.

It only remains for us to continue to perſevere in our united exertions: Their diſcontinuance or relaxation could hardly procure even a ſhort interval of deluſive repoſe, and could never terminate in ſecurity of peace. Impreſſed with the neceſſity of defending all that is moſt dear to us, and relying, as we may with confidence, on the valour and reſources of the nation, on the combined efforts of ſo large a part of Europe, and, above all, on the inconteſtible juſtice of our cauſe, let us render our conduct a contraſt to that of our enemies, and, by cultivating and practiſing the principles of humanity and the duties of religion, endeavor to merit the continuance of the divine favor and protection, which have been ſo eminently experienced by theſe kingdoms.

The Captain of the brig arrived yeſterday in 18 days from Martinique, informs us, that the Britiſh forces had NOT got poſſeſſion of Fort Bourborn, in Martinque, on the 20th March, they were erecting new batteries againſt it every day. A great mortality prevailed in the Britiſh fleet, and among their troops on land;—ſick and wounded were carried in great numbers every day to the hoſpitals. Upwards of 50 ſail of Americans lay in St. Pierre's. Two captains whoſe veſſels were taken from them in Martinique, came paſſengers in the above brig; one belonging to Philadelphia, the other to Providence, R. I. All the American ſailors are confined in a PRISON SHIP, except 60, who were PRESSED on board the fleet.

Capt. Rock informs us that the French fleet had not ſailed from the Cheſapeak 4 days ago.

It is reported, that the Ambuſcade frigate lately fell in with the Huſſar, Britiſh frigate, and a Bermudian privateer, which ſhe engaged both together, and after an obſtinate battle, took, and ſent them into that port,* where they ſafely arrived laſt Thurſday.

* * * *No port is mentioned in the N. York paper.*

BOSTON, April 2.

Mr. Morris, the American Ambaſſador to the Republic of France, whom reports have conſidered as unpopular at Paris, ha lately received ample proofs of confidence and attention from the government of that country.

Yeſterday General Belgarde landed in this town, and waited on the French Conſul. He was attended by an Aid-de-camp, and has ſeveral perſons in his ſuite.

The following letter from Admiral Jervis, to a gentleman iu this town, was received by Capt. Crocker:

Boyne, in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, March 3d, 1794.

SIR,

The ſchooner Ann of Boſton, having been taken at the ſtorming of St. Pierres, in this Iſland, became a lawful prize, to the Britiſh forces, but in conſideration of Mr. Timothy Crocker's undertaking to convoy Monſ. Belgarde, and his ſuite for Boſton, agreeably to his capitulation with General Sir Charles Gray and myſelf, I have preſented him with ſaid ſchooner, and do direct that ſhe be hereafter conſidered as his (Mr. Timothy Crocker's) ſole property. I am Sir, your moſt humble ſervant, JERVIS.

Mr. JOHN W. BLANCHARD.

FROM BOURDEAUX, Jan. 4.

"The National Repreſentatives have given 300000 livres,* to be diſtributed among the American maſters, and I hear that to-morrow they are to give 100,000 livres more for the ſame purpoſe.

E. DREW."

* About 100 dollars for each ſhip.

☞ Erratum of the preſs in yeſterday's paper. In the Journal of the Senate, MR. JACKSON ſhould have been inſerted as Chairman of the Committee who reported amendments on the "Act to provide for the placing Buoys &c. inſtead of MR. CABOT.

The following article of the Journal was omitted, and ought to have been inſerted immediately preceding the above.

Mr. Cabot from the committee to whom was referred the bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled "An Act for the relief of Stephen Paranque" reported the bill without amendment.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the third reading.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,

On Thurſday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee Houſe,

THE FOLLOWING

Tracts of Land,

In Watkins and Flint's purchaſe, in the county of Tioga, ſtate of New York.

The			containing acres
Southweſt quar. of	Township No.	2,	9,424
Northweſt	do. do.	4,	5,647
Northeaſt	do. do.	6,	10,525
Southweſt	do. do.	7,	9000
Southweſt	do. do.	8,	3,950
Northweſt	do. do.	8,	6,250
Southeaſt	do. do.	9,	6,250
Southeaſt	do. do.	10,	9,000
Northweſt	do. do.	10,	10,475
			70,521

Theſe lands are rapidly encreaſing in value, large ſettlements are already made in ſeveral of the townſhips; the goodneſs of ſoil, and the advantages in point of ſituation being ſo well known, render any further deſcription unneceſſary. A map of the tracts and conditions of ſale may be ſeen at No. 10, Queen ſtreet, New-York.

April 10. tuth&st14M

WANTED,

A PRESSMAN,

Apply at this Office.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

April 10.

Will be performed,

A TRAGEDY, called the

GAMESTER.

End of the Tragedy,

A Pantomimical Dance, called

The Sailor's Landlady,

OR

Jack in Diſtreſs.

To which will be added,

A COMEDY, (written by the late David Garrick, called

The Guardian.

No places can be let in the ſide boxes for a leſs number than eight, nor any places retained after the firſt act.

The Doors will be opened at half after 5 and the performances begin at half after 6 o'clock preciſely.

36

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Ground Plan

OF THE

City Philadelphia,

AND ITS ENVIRONS:

Taken from actual survey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches square; and it will contain an exact description of all the squares, streets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The situation of the several public buildings, such as the State-House, City-Hall, Seat of Congress, Churches, Meeting-Houses, Hospital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the several Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be ascertained. The parts which are built on will be distinguished from those that are not. The courses of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of those two waters, as lies within the compass of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will also be ornamented by a view of the shipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congress-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In short, nothing will be omitted to render this useful and desirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it shall be compleated with the greatest possible dispatch, as soon as the generous encouragement of subscribers shall insure to the author such a sum as will be sufficient to defray expences.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical list of the Subscribers names, and information concerning the police, population and present state of the city.

The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Bookfellers in this city—and the original Draft may be seen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-street, at any time until it shall be put into the hands of the Engraver.

Feb. 28. m&thtf

ADVERTISEMENT.

OF the money robbed from the mail near Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 110 dollars were afterwards sent by an unknown hand, to the Postmaster at Baltimore, who transmitted the same to the General Post Office. The sufferers by that robbery are desired to state the amount of their losses respectively, and transmit the same, with the original letters of their correspondents (where recovered) or other evidence thereof to the General Post Office, before the first day of June next, immediately after which a divipend will be made among the claimants.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Post Master General.

Gen. Post Office, April 4, 1794. 1aw6w

Henry Rape
v.
Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither

State of Maryland.
High Court of Chancery,
March 5th. 1794.

The Complainant states in his bill that the defendants Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither were seized in fee as tenants in common of a tract of land in Frederick County, called Hammond's Strife;—that being so seised, Basil executed a power of attorney to Benjamin authorizing him to sell his, the said Basil's interest in the said land, that afterwards the said Benjamin sold the said land to a certain William Gaither for the consideration of six hundred pounds which hath been since paid, that the said William hath assigned to the Complainant Henry Rape the bond executed by the said Benjamin for the conveyance of the said land: The Complainant now further states (and so appears to the Chancellor) that the defendants are non-residents of the state of Maryland, and herefore out of the reach of the process of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the Complainant procure a copy of this order to be inserted in the newspaper of Angell and Sullivan, and in the United States Gazette at least three weeks successively, before the twentieth day of May next; to the intent that the Defendants and all others, who may conceive themselves interested in the premises, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass for vesting in the Complainant a complete legal title to the land aforesaid.

Test,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Con.

March 18. tuth&s3w

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf

WANTED

A Servant,

TO wait on a single Gentleman. Enquire at No. 165, Chesnut street.

April 5. dtf

The annual election

FOR

Directors and a Treasurer

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held at the LIBRARY, in Fifth street on Monday the 5th of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the treasurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are several shares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unless the said arrears are paid off on the fifth day of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors.
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,
Secretary

April 7. m&w t 5th May.

Samuel Coates,

At his Store, No. 82, South Front street,

HATH FOR SALE,

94 *Barrels*

New England Beef,

29 barrels liver oil,
25 barrels Cider,
92 boxes of Candles,
1500 pair of men's leather shoes
642 bushels of Barley
A quantity of Tow Linen
Ditto, of New-England Soal leather
40 bags of excellent corton
4 boxes of Chocolate
3000 wt. of Allspice
100 cases of the best Holland gin.

April 1. *eod2w

Just Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Petersburg in Russia,

And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldson,
No. 22, Walnut-street.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domestic Debt of the United States standing on the books of the Treasury of the said United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and signed by Joseph Nourse, Register of said Treasury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th August 1792 for 2959 dollars and 52 cents was transmitted from London in the ship Peter, Paul Hussey, master, bound for New York, and has been lost.—The Subscriber intending to apply to the Treasury of the United States to have the same renewed, desires all persons who are interested in the said certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

Philad. March 27. d6w

For Sale by the Subscribers,

MUSCOVADO Sugar in hhds. & bbsl.
Hyson and Souchong Teas.
Sherry Wines, of superior quality, in pipes and quarter casks.
Spanish Indigo.
Boston Beef, in barrels.
And a small invoice of Muslins.

NALBRO' & JOHN FRAZIER,
No. 164, South Front-street.

March 8. smw4w

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the first of May,
The noted Estate, called

Johnson Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, state of New York, formerly the seat of Sir William Johnson, containing about seven hundred acres of land, which is of the very best quality; together with the stock, and farming utensils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's seat. The payments will be made easy, on good security. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Esq. on the premises, of Silas Talbot, Esq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the subscriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.

Philad. March 26 mw&f1m

Lately Published.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobson,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE History of New-Hampshire, from the Discovery of the River Piscataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forrester, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the History of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Discourse, intended to commemorate the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; delivered at the request of the Historical Society in Massachusetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, since that memorable event. To which are added, Four Dissertations, connected with the subject—By the same author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tuth&s3w

Just Imported,

From London, Dublin, and Glasgow,
And now opening for sale,
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-street,
A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
D'Anville's ancient geography
Memoirs of Guy Joli
Variety, a collection of essays
King of Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lee's botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry. d

Pennsylvania Hospital,

4th Month, 5th 1794.

The Contributors are desired to attend the ELECTION, to be held at the HOSPITAL on the 5th day of the 5th Month next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; to choose twelve MANAGERS and a TREASURER, for the ensuing year:

By order of a board of Managers.

Samuel Coates, clerk.

WANTED

AN APPRENTICE

To the Printing Business, Enquire at this Office.

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794. mw&ftf

Just Published,

In one handsome volume, 12mo. Price 5s

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Second Street,

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that result from it, and on the Duties which it imposes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Professor of Moral Philosophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Ecclesiastical History; and Minister of the English Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid semper ad communem utilitatem afferendum. CICERO.

The First American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly understood, is the only basis on which universal justice, sacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently secured. The view of it exhibited in this essay, at the same time that it represses the insolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppression; confirms, in the most forcible manner, the necessity of subordination, and the just demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from loosening the bands of society, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil distinction, draws more closely every social tie, unites in one harmonious and justly proportioned system, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. eod1wtu&

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of *John Thomson*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary House

AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,
JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kittereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6. 1794. m&th3m

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No 5, South Fourth-Street.